

The first day was devoted to meeting visit-

ors at the train and making acquaintances.

On the morning of the second day the quar-

terly business meeting was held, followed by a

visit to Independence Hall and Carpenter's

Hall. A ter viewing the interesting relics of

the Revolution deposited there, they, all went

out to Willow Grove Park, which has been

On the third day the entire party enjoyed a

A great impetus was given the Loyal Home

Among those in attendance were Geo. Buck-

ley and Addic Stevens, of Port Chester, N. Y.,

Square, with the birthplace of Liberty as a

background. The picture is on cardboard,

eight by 10 inches in size. Price 50 cents.

M. Warner Hargrove was made the President,

which means that L.H.W. progress for the year

HE WANTS A FLAG.

The editor has received the following request,

"Some of the boys and myself sang the Red,

"John A. Covington, Stevensburg, Calpeper

CONVERSATION CLUB.

Exchange of Thought and Sentiment by

Our Contributors All.

Pules of the Club, -1. Write briefly, 2. Write only

on one side of the paper. 3. Write to the point. 4. Write on one subject. 5. Write your best. 6. Each

week the names of those writing the best letters-

style, composition, spelling, penmanship and gen

eral merit considered-will be named at the head

of this column on the Honor Roll, First honor

will include all of these requirements. Second

honor will include a deficiency in some one point.

NAMES OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

1781, there was but one political party in the

United States, and that original party was

known as the American Whig Party. It had

Hamilton, and their associates, became known

as the Federalists, and all the opponents of the

Whigs and their policy united and formed a

This new party was composed of all who

feared the establishment of the new central

political power, and those who dreaded the

and leadership, by 1793 the party in opposition

Both parties continued to sustain the names

designated until the close of Jefferson's Ad-

ministration, when the Democrats dropped the

After the war of 1812 the Federalists gradu-

successors, as opponents of the Democratic

party, the first name of the party afterwards

Whigs and Democrats were the only parties

seceders from both the old parties, was formed.

This was a secret, oath-bound political organ-

ization, whose name, nature, and object was

not known even to members until they

reached the higher degrees, and thus the party

became known by the popular name of "Know-

The design of the Knownothings was to

The Knownothing party was also bitterly op-

posed to what they styled "Romanism," and

notably those in Philadelphia and Louisville.

After the election of 1856 the Southern

Demograts withdrew from the party, and it

The Free Soil party was formed in 1852, and

embraced those in all other parties who were

opposed to the extension of slavery into the

new States and Territories, and during the

The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill by

the Democratic party in Congress in 1854

quickly and firmly united all opponents of the

ruling Democratic slave oligarchy policy into

In 1860 Abraham Lincoln was elected by the

Republicans, which election resulted in the

war of the rebellion, from April, 1861, to June.

next four years this party increased rapidly.

to Washington, Hamilton, and other Federal-

the Democratic Republican party.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, in

bore and Wm. S. Epperson.

Brownlee Sherwood.

the first

Order direct.

is an assured fact.

would keep it going.

County, Va.

tion and Government.

their power and ability.

called by their opponents.

EDITOR'S CHAT.

Free Speech and a Free Fing. HURRAH FOR OLD GLORY!

It is only by contrast that one can sufficient ly estimate the privileges we enjoy as citizens of the great Republic, where, protected by Old Glery, we may give utterance to our sympathy with the down-trodden and the oppressed, with ne fear of the dagger of the Government detective, or being bagged and thrown into the

Edna Jackson writes a spirited sketch in this line, for a current periodical, of a young American girl, who, while on a visit to Turkey, learned a new love and reverence for the Stars and Stripes. The story follows:

In a bazaar in Constantinople she loitered in friendly conversation with the proprietor, a fine-looking Turk, who spoke fairly good Eng-

"You have a beautiful store," said the young visitor, referring rather to the silks and embroideries than to the cell-like depository. "I had bazaar; it is now Madom's, eef she

The girl accepted the homage, not the bazaar, in the spirit of Oriental lightness in which it was given, and led the conversation to the subject that is stirring all Christendom.

Why does not the more intelligent class, like you, for instance, arise in defense of those poor, unhappy Armenians?" she demanded, with a true American girl's enthusiasm. "It is barbarous."

The merchant sprang up from his crosslegged case, and gyrated before his indiscreet caller with imploring gestures and furtive, frightened glances around,

Madom! Madom!" he cried, softly, bowing in a way that suggested a writhe of agony, "we do not spik! we do not spik!" But you should speak," persisted the rash

young person; the stones should cry out. Why. in America the very women would take arms against such a brutal Government. We would not endure it. We"---"On Madom!" The distress of the poor

merchant was pitiable. "We do not spik!" He cast another terrified glance over his shoulder. "We dare not spik!" Later in the day the same young tourist met a young American artist resident in Constantinople, and related this incident, with much laughter; she was surprised to see her countryman cast that same furtive glance around, as | promptly granted :

if looking for hidden spies, and make a gesture

entreating silence. "All is right," he said quietly; "we do not "But why not?" cried the girl, indignantly "surely, you know the United States would

take care of ven. "Perhaps," replied the artist significantly; "but one may disappear mysteriously. If no one knows how or why, what can any Govern- on the holidays and other dull days. Now, ment do? Let us talk of other things."

That evening when the American girl was egain on board the excursion steamer, she raised her eyes to where the Stars and Stripes fluttered gayly at the mast. Something obscured her sight a moment; then, taking off her little tourist cap, she waved it around her curly head, and shouted with all the strength of her girlish voice, "Hurrah for dear Old Glory!"

The other passengers, who had come aboard from the city with that same unwonted choked feeling, as if a gag had been forced into their mouths, saw the point immediately; and, taking off their hats to the flag that had never before seemed so fair, they swung them around their heads, and with one accord over the waters of the rippling sea rang the refrain,-

*The Star Spangled Banner, O long may it wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the

The band crashed in with a grand accompaniment; the beautiful flag fluttered and waved proudly; the waters whispered around its reflection in their bosom as if prophesying of the time when the freedom it symbolizes shall be proclaimed to all the nations; and a party of Americans turned their faces homeward with a new love for their own happy land they would never have known in all its hight and depth but for seeing the sad contrast. new party, and called themselves Anti-Feder-

NATIONAL REUNION.

Where the Loyal Home Workers Will Congregate. SEVENTH ANNUAL REUNION.

DEAR FRIENDS OF THE L.H.W.: Since writing you the last time your Chairman and the Committees at St. Paul, realizing that by giving as rooms at Hamline University, they were sending us out too far, have secured quarters for us nearer to the business portion of the city for the same price as Hamline, \$1 for lodging, including breakfast.

We are now to be located at the Gillman Terrace, four blocks from the line of march and the same diviance from Camp Mason, within two blocks of cable cars which takes us into the center of the city and to the Union Depot,

In securing these quarters we are greatly indebted to Mrs. Mary A. Silloway, our new French Revolution, and, under his influence member from Minneapolis, who has been most kind and zealous in our work. Gillman Terrace is within easy walking distance of the ists, adopted a new name and called themselves Ladies' Citizen Committee Building, where, through the kindness of Mrs. R. M. Newport. Chairman Ladies' Committee, a room has been set apart for us, where we can meet our friends of the W.R.C. and D. of V., as they each have a word Republican from their party name, and room in the same building. Mrs. Newport, in styled themselves the Democratic party, as her letter to me, writes:

"This room is not for the purpose of holding and under this name they elected James your Convention or reception, but more as a Madison President in 1812, parlor or rest room, where your members may feel at home, meet friends socially, etc., and ally faded away, and in a few years the party where you will be welcome from 8 in the mora-

A table will be spread constantly in our dining-room, to which we invite you at any ganization and adopted the name of the Whig time, when a cup of tea or coffee and light refreshments will be served to all our guests.

known as the Federalists. "In our building we will have an emergency hospital, where your members will receive care known in the political field when Andrew and services of nurses or physicians, if needed. Jackson was elected President in 1828, and so continued, with some local and unimportant We are extremely anxious to do all in our power to render your stay in St. Paul as comvariations, until 1852, when the great Whig fortable and delightful as possible." party, as was tersely said at the time, "died of A room wherein we can hold our business an attempt to swallow the fugitive slave law." In 1852 the American party, composed of

session has been assigned us in the Kisten resitence, W.R.C. Headquarters. Making all these arrangements has neces-

sarily taken much of my time; consequently, nose of my friends who have been waiting to hear from me will know the reason and excuse I say come one and all to St. Paul. You of

nothings." the North and West, especially, make an extra effort to come, for we may not meet so far in oppose the easy naturalization of foreigners, the North again. And those in my own State, and to elect only native-born citizens to office, Illinois, let us rally once again.

I hereby appoint each and every Assistant Secretary of State a committee of one to rally during its life there were several bloody riets, members and urge them all to make this seventh annual Reunion a success. Hoping to meet you all at St. Paul, I am

yours loyally-M. Rose Jansen, Chairman Council L. H. W., disappeared from the politics of the country.

Quincy, Ill.

LOYAL HOME WORKERS.

The sixth annual Reunion and Basket Picvic of Connecticut Circle, L.H.W., will be held at High Rock Grove, on the Naugatuck Railroad, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1896. Every L.H.W.

and C.C. cordially invited. Wm. A. Kellogg, President, and J. G. Twining, Secretary. Secretary Amos L. Seaman writes that the new L.H.W. pin or button will sell for 50 cents, including mailing and packing. The Becretary has designed a unique Reunion hadge, which he is sure everyone will want. Send on your orders for the L.H.W. pin.

PHILADELPHIA RALLY. M. Warner Hargrove announces the Eastern obliterated, through patriotism, and the war destroyed the slave power, emancipated the slaves and settled forever that great political question that had divided the great parties from the origin of the Government. The Republican party retained political control of the Government for 24 years, until 1884.

erats, who elected Grover Cleveland, the present incumbent. The great issues between the two great parties-Republican and Democrat-since the close of the civil war have been the tariff and

when that party was defeated by the Demo-

the money questions. The campaigns of 1884-1888 and 1892 were fought mainly on the tariff issue. The present year sees a new departure on the part of both the great parties, the money question being forced to the front. It is not my purpose to discuss the issues between the parties, but I would like to see a campaign conducted in a gentlemanly way, no calling of names, like "Rebel, Populists," "Anarchists," "Communists," etc. This is not dignified or right. There is as much patriotism in one party as the other, and, no matter which wins, the honor and integrity Circle, 2, Philadelphia, as highly successful, of the Union is safe. and a satisfaction to those who had it in charge, This is a Government of the people, by the

people, for the people, and whatever the people believe to be best they will have, for it is their The Labor party and Prohibitionists have

nominated National tickets in the three last general elections and polled quite a respectable vote, though they carried no State. James McKenna, Pittsfield, Mass.

pronounced the finest pleasure park in the AN OREGON TRACER. world, where a delightful afternoon was spent. Elsie M. Brayton, Eley, Orc., requests that In the evening a literary program was carthe C.C. friend who holds her friendship tracer. ried out, much to the enjoyment of the 30 started out a year or so ago, return it to her members present. It included recitations by address, Box 62. Commenting upon her pleas-Harriet G. Stockton, Josephine Worrell, Alice ure in receiving a copy of THE NATIONAL McClelland, and Marie Scanlon; a duet by TRIBUNE, after missing several numbers, she Annie La Munyan and Maggie Scanlon; a says she agrees with Brother John M. Murphy, paper by Mary L. Best, a visiting member from Massachusetts, and speeches by Harvey Trum-

than ever before. She has particularly enjoyed the papers on The souvenir programs were very neat, the immigration, and thinks every C. C. should title-page bearing the C.C. badge, with progive the subject careful study, and would be gram numbers on the second page, and on the very glad if members of the C. C. would heed last page the C.C. song, " Pro Patria," by Lewis C. Arnold, and the "Parting Song," by Kate | the request made by a member some time since to write up their homes and surroundings.

Elsie's home is three miles and a half from Oregon City, and as she has lived in both city sail of 200 miles down the historic Delaware and country, she has been particularly interto Cape May and return. The fourth day was ested in the articles on the respective advangiven up to sight-seeing in the city, and it tages of each. She thinks the advantages of was not until Friday that the party dispersed and went away rejoicing to their several city life are more than offset by the beauties of nature, as seen in the country, and says if any Workers by this Reunion, and it was resolved to

institute annual meetings of the character of GOVERNED BY BOSSES. C.C. FRIENDS: Some time ago a famous Englishman said to an American : "Manifestly those who framed your Constiwho took the whole party in Independence tution never dreamed that 20,000 citizens

> would go to the polls led by a boss." The Englishman was right. Those who framed the Constitution never dreamed that the Americans would let themselves be governed by selfish and dishonest party bosses. There are too many men in this country who

love their party more than their country. Senator Tillman was right when he said there Down at Stevensburg, Va., a great demand is an overproduction of fools, who are ready to for the Union colors has been created by the put thieves in office. presentation of a flag by the Loyal Home Why are the Americans ruled by selfish and Workers to the schools of that place: also to dishonest bosses? Because they are slaves of

the boy whose letter originated the movement. party. We all want a good Government, but

we shall never get it as long as we are slaves and only wishes the C.C. and L.H.W. would of party. All true Americans love their counreplenish the flag fund so that it might be try and liberty more than party. The man who can tear off the party fetters. and be a patriot instead of a partisan, is a true White and Blue at the school, and one of the American, even if he was born in Tartary, and boys got a flag from you for singing it. I the man who cannot do it is no true American, heard that you said that if any of the other even if his ancestors came over in the May-

boys wanted a flag or a badge to make them- | flower. True Americans have no use for party seives known. If you could send me one I bosses. Christian Simonson. ABSENTEES REPORTED. "I am a poor boy and have no fun much, and DEAR C.C. AND L.H.W.: All who remember I thought that if I had a flag I could wave it Evans Rush, that genial, old-time C.C. and Guard, will be pleased to know he is still in the Mrs. Sherwood, don't forget me. Your friend,

land of the living. While at Ohio Pyle, Miss Nevill, Mr. Martin and I called on him, and were given a hearty welcome by both Mr. and Mrs. Rush. Though so long silent Mr. Rush still has a warm corner in his heart for the C.C., and is always glad to meet any of the number who

The C.C. will not forget the request of Mrs. restore her collection destroyed by fire. Her prefixed to 70 of the Psalms. C.C. name was Louise M. Riffert. Olla Bell Hotham.

BOY'S FLAG STORY.

Little Cuban Girl's Daring Ride for Life. She was a little Cuban girl of about 14 years of age, and lived with her father on a large

fought the war to a successful issue, and had At the time I write my story there was a war united to organize and sustain a new Constitugoing on in Cuba, and little Jane's father was interested in the welfare of the Cubans. Few political changes occurred from 1781 up He purchased a lot of ammunition and fireto 1787, when the Whigs or National party. under the leadership of President Washington,

arms for the Cubans, and had them secreted in a cave in the back of the bouse. The Spanish soldiers soon after arrived in the town, and Jane's father became alarmed for the

things he had in hiding. So that night he put them in a covered wagon and started for the Cuban camp. He thought if he could once get away the Spanish world never know of it. But this was not so. Soon after he had gone a neighbor,

addition of Federal to State taxation, and this who was on the Spanish side, told on him, and party opposed the ratification of the new Conthe Spanish Captain detached a troop of armed stitution, in conventions and outside, with all men to bring them back. Jane, hearing of this, knew if her father was Alexander Hamilton, the great statesman caught be would be tried and shot. So Jane and financier, holding the leadership of the Federalists, held the control of the Govern-

went to the closet and took a Cuban and American flag. ment during these trying and troublous times. She knew not why she took the American

The Anti-Federalist party, early in 1789, flag; but going out to the stable she mounted changed the party name and called themselves her fleet little horse and started to warn her "Republicans," in opposition to the monarchical Federalists, as they were then tauntingly When she had gone a little way she saw the Spanish on her track. The Captain shouted In 1792 Thomas Jefferson returned from Hait!" and every soldier raised his rifle. France, wholly engrossed and inspired by the scenes and political developments of the

Quick as a flash she drew forth the American flag and wrapped it around her, for she knew they would not dare to touch that. So she shouted in defiance at them "Touch me if you dare!" and giving her horse a slap,

was soon out of sight. The Captain started in pursuit, but it was useless. She gave her father the warning just as they neared the Cuban camp. Now came a race for life, but her father

reached it first. The Cubans had a flag-pole, but no flag for it, so little Jane dashed up to they have been known ever since that time, the Cuban General and handed him hers. He ran it to the top of the pole, where it was greeted with cheers. The Spaniards were driven back with great loss, and little Jane punishment. was looked on as the heroine of the day. name of Federalist became extinct; but their So thus the Cubans got a flag, and so thus did

American Hag save little Jane's life Harry T. Stockton, Philadelphia, Pa. L.H.W. BULLETIN NO. 30.

Aug. 6, 1896. Applications received : Forrest M. Runyan, Springfield, O.; Mrs. Nettie Leonard, Middletown Springs, Vt.

· Respectfully submitted. Amos L. Seaman, Secretary. HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

JELLIED CHICKEN.

Boil until tender, in enough water to cover, one chicken. Remove when done, and let the water boil down to one quart. Cut the meat into small pieces. To the water add threequarters of a box of gelatine, soaked; one tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce, and salt and pepper to taste. Slice one hard-boiled egg, add to the chicken, pour over it the strained liquor. Mix well, and put into square mold. Set in cool place to harden.

ORANGE PIE Three eggs, three-quarters of a cup of sugar, one orange, juice, and half-grated rind; half a lemon, juice, and grated peel; a little nutmeg. Cream butter and sugar, beat in the erange and lemon, add the beaten eggs, saving the whites of two. Line the pie-plate with a rich crust, pour in this mixture, and bake. Beat the whites with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, spread over the pie when done, and brown lightly.

PINEAPPLE CREAM. Three pints of cream, one pint of milk, two ripe pineapples, two pounds of sugar. Slice the pineapples thin, scatter sugar over them, the great National Republican party, and the and let them stand three hours. Cut or shop National Convention of that party, held in the the fruit into the sirnp, and drain through a James Buchanan was nominated by the Demo-crats and was elected.

Peach for cream made in the same way is de-

licious.

A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for Aug. 16, 1896.

Subject: David's Confession and Forgiveness. Ps. 32.

One reading these notes should first carefully sindy the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as

indicated above. INTRODUCTION.

The Right Hon, W. E. Gladstone wrote: "Let us look at the contents of this book (the Psalms), which are such as to fasten our wonder upon them, and to leave little room for any surprise that they should have established for themselves, in collective worship and in personal devotion, the place to which no parallel is elsewhere to be found in the experience of the human race."

In his introduction to the Old and New Testaments, Horne says of the Psalms: "The book is a collection of 150 poems of unequal length, from two verses, like the 117th, to nearly 200, as the 119th." And "The right of the Book of Psalms to a place in the canon has never been disputed. These compositions are often quoted by our Lord and His Apostles, as well as referred to the Holy Spirit."

The Psalms have been rendered into meter. We have noticeably, "The Psalms of David Imitated in the Language of the New Testament." It is said that we owe to Caivin the idea of rendering all the Psalms into meter for who thinks the C.C. columns more interesting the purpose of using them in the worship of God by praising him in a religious sense. SUBJECT: JOY, UTILITY AND DUTY OF RE-

PENTANCE AS ILLUSTRATED BY DAVID'S trouble that we shall not be overcome. V. 7. EXPERIENCE.

Our study is one of the 150 Psalms. So large number of the Psalms were written by David that the entire collect on is styled The Psalms of David. To understand Psalm 32 one should read chapters 11 and 12 of 2 Samuel. We notice that the only name used in the Psalm for God is Jehovah. This Psalm is one of seven named the Penitential Psaims. The others one doubts this he should go to Oregon and see are Psalms 6, 38, 51, 102, 130, 143. We notice the gorgeous roses now in their perfect bloom. | an inscription at the head of the Psalm: "A Psalm of David, Maschil." The words "A Psalm" are printed in italics, showing they are not in the original Hebrew. They are supplied

from the Septuagint. The word Maschil is peculiar. That word occurs in the inscriptious of 13 Psalms; to wit, Psaims 42, 44, 45, 52, 53, 54, 55, 74, 78, 88, 89, 142. The word means, An Instruction. Ps. 32 is a didactic poem. In verse 8 we read, "I with certain teachers as to understand their will instruct." The original for the word "instruct" is the same as that for Maschil. It is certain the Psalm is full of wise teaching.

The word Selah occurs at the end of verses 4 and 5. It is found in 39 Psalms 74 times, and associates of David, knowing he had his eyes in the book of Habakkuk three times, 77 times in the Bible. It is not found in the New Testament. The most general opinion is that our knowledge of how one would look at us if Selah is a direction to the musician. It is practically without any signification to us. We must be quick to observe the good. We must The Revised Version gives it a mere side place | be eager for instruction, and grasp quickly and in the text. Grotius held that Ps. 32 was sung on the Day

of Atonement. We observe that the Psalm is totally subjective. No outward acts are mentioned; no sacrifices, rites, etc. Time

Ps. 32 was written probably in the year B. C. headstrong, but we are invested with power 1034. Chronologically it falls in just after 2 to understand. We ought not to be forced to Sam., chapter 12. That was about 20 years after | go to God by any severity of treatment, but by David became King. He may have been, say, the sentiment of love, the logic of reason, and 45 years of age when he wrote Ps. 32.

The Psalm was written at Jerusalem. That was then the Capital. There was David's pal- they refuse to confess and forsake sin. "He

Author. Psalm 32. The title says, "A Psalm of David." | shout for joy." V. 11. But St. Paul plainly ascribes the authorship to David. See Ro., 4:6-8. Then, we know, the Lewis, of McGraw, Pa., for C.C. autographs to Psalm fits the case of David. David's name is

As a rule the life of David was commendable. His great sin was in the case of Bathsheba. 1 Ki., 15:5. This matter is presented in the Scriptures in such way as to give no encouragement to the commission of any similar sin. It | within a week, and it in this column within three was the blot on his life. From the very fact of | weeks. 1 his general good conduct he was the more sensugar plantation. Her father had married an sitive as to sin and the more shocked and dis-American lady, who died when little Jane was | tressed over his fall. The Psalm is a beautiful offset to the history of his foul deeds, as re- It did not. corded in 2 Sam., chapters 11 and 12. The de-

> fearful retribution following wrong-doing. The Arabic says "David spoke this Psalm prophetically concerning the redemption." We notice the New Testament tone running throughout the verses of the Psalm. It has coin: much of the spirit of St. Paul's epistles. Indeed, he was familiar with it, quoting from it, and, perhaps, borrowing from it some of his own phraseology. Scott says, "The Psalm teaches the true doctrine of repentance." It shows the painfulness of suppressed guilt; the no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the joy of confession; the condition of pardon; the duties of the penitent. David's object was to furnish to the Church liturgy a form of words by which to express the joy of the sinner when conscious of forgiveness. The experience of David would be repeated in fact or in spirit again and again. Many a one might look in vain for words to express his feelings. David foresaw this and furnished the Church a form destined to be of service during all time. Then, David wanted to put his own repentance into permanent form, both as an expression of his own gratitude and as a warning to all ages

Repentance. What is repentance? The Westminster Catechism, Question 87, asks: "What is repentence unto life? Ans. Repentance unto life is a saving grace, whereby a sinner, out of a true sense of his sin and apprehension of the mercy of God in Christ, doth, with grief and hatred for his sin, turn from it unto God, with full purpose of,

and endeavor after, new obedience." What is wanted is contrition which is genuine, deep, sorrow caused by the fact that you have sinned against God and grieved your Heavenly Father. Attrition is simply the feeling distressed, because, having sinned, you fear

more properly, the feeling of disgust at sin, rily" dropping scheme. Since June 30, 1895, with an impulse to flee from it. So Luther the Board of Review has fallen heir to the forsaid: "To do so no more is the truest repent- mer duties of the Board of Revision, and the ance." The terrible agony some experience is number of pensioners since reduced and dropped caused rather by their not repenting; but, on by it is not at present before us. the contrary, their sticking out stubbornly in a determination not to admit their sins nor to How much money was there in the United seek for pardon. This was the case with David. States Tseasury when President Harrison en-He was willfully settin his purpose not to confess his wrong doing. Meanwhile his soul was tossed about in fearful contest. It was not a delay on the part of God to forgive David, but his own stubbornness in not seeking pardon that caused him such a dreadful struggle-a consciousness of sin, the smitiugs of one by his own sense of personal evil, the realization you have offended God, wear on the body and mind, A young man thus begins to feel the weariness of old age; his very bones ache; he goes here and there, uttering grouns over his deplorable condition; and instead of a healthy glow to his skin, he is conscious of a fearful fever. His flesh, as it were, crackles. As the soil in the Summer's drouth breaks open into seams, so his skin is dry and rough.

The Processes of Repentance. The man having done wrong does not try to pologize for his sin, nor does he cuphemize it. He opeus his mouth, refraining from self-willed silence and acknowledging his evil. He finds that, if he restrain his better impulses prompting to open confession, he becomes utterly disconscience. So we read in V. 3, "all the day gained by your seiterating a fact once alleged long," and in V. 4, "day and night." Confession and fully established by the records; however, is not pleasant in itself, but it is the way, and you should promptly comply with all official Ball; L.H.W under the auspices of Lincoln 1865, during which time party lines were nearly is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It keeps the blood pure. I the only way, to quiet a guilty conscience. | requirements.

the rest of soul peace, the quiet of faith. We find four forms of evil specified-a, transgres-Every reader is invited to send solutions and sions; b, sin; c, iniquity; d, guile. Transgresriginal contributions, and to compete for prizes sion is the going beyond and doing what is offered. Definitions followed by an asterisk (* forbidden. Sin is a missing of the mark, or a are of obsolete words. Address all communicanot coming up to the whole duty demanded; tions to Puzzle Editor, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, not equaling what is required by the laws of Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS TO NO. 246-JUNE 11, 1896. Guile is fraud, deceit. But we cannot rely on 2428— B DAM ARCHA MELAM ANTIARS MANDREL he uses iniquities for transgression, sins cov-ARTIFICER DENTELLES ARCIFINIOUS MARLSTONE CHAINBOND MELTONS ARCIONI SEONI RUD SNE 2130- D to be at all guilty. He must not imagine he AHR RLLES HRLME ENLACES HURLING ALLUMETTE SERNAGLIA edges his sins. He uncovers them, and God CHLAMYPHORE RECEPTIVE EMIGRATES SETHITE STOVE GISES not sinued. He does not impute the sin against ERE ACS sinner, The account is settled. Ro., 4:6. God 2432does not justify the man in doing wrong, but the PAD MURED CREEK MYRTLES CHANTAL PURCHASER ABAUCARIA is concerned, practically as though he had RARTHAPPLES not broken God's laws. A person in such con-DELAPORTE METABOLIA KARELIA DESPREZ SELTZ LIRIA REE is forgiven." "Be glad in the Lord, and re-AEA joice, ye righteous, and shout for joy all ye that are upright in heart." V. 11. The man G 2434- H saved by grace is compassed about with sough MOR BELLS CAPES of deliverance. V. 7. He has a help in all BURLIES CARPELS PERSONATH MARTINETA in all possible calamities, V. 6. God is our GALLOWGLASS hiding-place in times of threatening danger. RESNOAGES SLINGCART SEALARK SLEDGES He will keep from trouble or so be with us in STARK STIES EST ACS All these benefits result from prayer. It is plain David prayed, and we see he recommends when one has become reconciled to God and MUNTE MANIS been forgiven, he will pray for others not yet MYRIARS MACKLED AURISCALP BACKBITES in the quiet of salvation. God can always be IGNISFATUUS ATACAMITE MILITIATE seat. No one need be borne down by sin if he ERATIVE SETTALA have only to seek forgiveness. With the SLUTE DELTA PUR SEE stuck out about one year before he gave up, 2438broke silence, confessed sin, sought parden, was LAC VARAN LACES VACATES LAMANTA JACQUERIE LAMENTERS KERALDRENTA

Then, when one has secured full consciousness of forgiveness, he can help others. He can consistently instruct his companions. V. 8. His exhortations will have effect. He may become a teacher and direct others in the way of EIK peace and pardon. So David wrote Ps. 32 as an instruction. Pupils become so familiar very motions. As we become in sympathy with God we can see his will indicated by most trifling hints. If conscious that another is watching us we act more discreetly. The fixed on them-that he was watching their conduct-walked more carefully. Sometimes we were guilty of wrongdoing is prevention. fully as possible what is taught. We are human beings, images of God, blessed with reason, children of our Heavenly Father. We must await instruction, act intelligently, not go headlong in action, not be stubborn in will. We must be teachable. We are not horses, which are headleng if unbroken, nor mules, which are

the eloquence of gratitude. Conclusion. "Many sorrows shall be to the wicked" if that trusteth in the Lord mercy shall compass him about." V. 10. You are a Christian : you It is without doubt that David composed | are forgiven; "be glad in the Lord and rejoice;

Naw the sinner has confessed. He no sooner

gives up his contest against the Holy Spirit than he begins to feel the calm of forgiveness,

God. Iniquity is moral distortion, crooked-

ness, instability in good, wavering in duty.

fine distinctions in these words. By referring

to St. Paul's quotation, in Ro., 4:7, we find that

ered for sin covered, and not impute sin for

imputeth not iniquity. Ex., 34:7, gives all

said words. If a man be a sinner, it is very im-

portant he have no guile. He must not de-

ceive himself into a belief he is not very bad.

He must not deceive others by pretending not

can cover his sins from the Omniscient. I

Results of repentance. The man acknowl-

in turn covers them. He is forgiven. He is

pardoned. God treats him as though he had

him. The evil is not charged up against the

man so acts that God can justify himself in

treating the sinner, so far as primitive justice

dition is happy, and hence the first verse says:

emergencies of life, in all the floods of distress,

all persons to follow his course. V. 6. Further,

found. V. 6. He is unceasingly at the mercy-

privilege to pray no one need pass months of

distress, laden with sin. It is plain David

Blessed (or happy) is he whose transgression

John, 1: 8, 10.

forgiven.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

(Correspondents should write each question on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No attention will be paid to communications not accompanied with name and address of writer. It is requested that a stamp be inclosed for reply by letter. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Replies by mail will ordinarily be made

G. L. B., Topsham, Vt .- Please state whether the last Congress passed any law increasing the

pensions of those who have lost limbs? Answer, J. L. B., Hawthorn, Fla .- Please state what scription in Vs. 3 and 4 of the Psalm shows the Government bonds are payable in gold and what ones payable in coin? Answer. None of the Government bonds has stipulated in the bond that it shall be paid in gold; the outstanding bonds are by their terms payable in "coin." This is understood to mean gold

S. F. N., and others, Hillsdale, Pa.-The Democratic Convention adopted as one of its planks the following: "Recognizing the just claims of deserving soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that pension-roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before culistment." Is it true that the present Commissioner has made any such ruling, or is this plank simply a bid for votes? Answer. It is not true that the present Commissioner of Pensions, or any other, has made a ruling that in every case soundness at enlistment shall be an irrebuttable presumption. The law on the subject (Act of March 3, 1885,) is that "All appileants for pension shall be presumed to have had no disability at the time of enlistment; but such presumption may be rebutted." This presumption is rebutted whenever the circumstances of the case point to the fact of prior unsoundness. As to "arbitrarily" dropping names from the pension-roll, the act of Dec. 21, 1893, obliges the Commissioner of Pensions to give 30 days' notice of any contemplated reduction or dropping; but in view of the fact that the Board of Revision during its life (which terminated June 30, 1895,) had, under Commissioner Lochren's instructions, dropped wholly from the rolls the names of 4,149 pensioners; dropped from the rolls under the act of June 27, 1890, the names of 2,279 more to a lower rating under the old law to which entitled, and having reduced the pensions of 20,359 Repentance is not the merely feeling bad, but, able material for the exercise of the "arbitramore, there would appear to be but little avail-

I. C. McG., Glusgow, Ky .-- Please state (1 tered office, and how much therein when he left it? 2. What was the cause of President Cleveland issuing so many bends? 3. Why is money so scarce? 4. How much money per capita is there in circulation? Answer. 1. The condition of the Treasury March 1, 1889, was a surplus of \$265,846,471.10. Its condition March 1. 1893, was a surplus of \$124,084,742.28. The reduction of the surplus under President Harrison's Administration was due to the increased expenditures for pensions and the sugar bounty. Insufficient revenue. 3. Because of the aprehension of moneyed men as to what might e the policy of the Administration, and as to what might be the result of political movements. 4. July 1, 1896, it was \$21.15 per capita. R. A. C., National Military Home, O .- I am pen-

sioned at \$6 per month, under the act of June 27, 1890, and have filed a claim for increase thereunder, alleging new or additional disabilities. I have, in alleging these new disabilities in formal application, sworn that they were permanent in character, and not due to vicious habits, but my application is objected to tressed. Instead of covering his sins by not by the Pension Bureau because I failed to sat confessing them, he acknowledges them and forth in my last application that I served 90 lets God cover them. Instead of practically days or more during the war of the rebellion, saying he has not singed, by refusing to open | and was honorably discharged therefrom. Why his mouth in humble confession, and thus prac- is this? Answer. It is because of super-technitically declaring he has no occasion for forgive- cal practice of the Pension Bureau. We canness, he breaks the silence of stubborn refusal | not see how the Pension Bureau is benefited and exprestly beseeches God for pardon. He by your making outh a second time to facts realizes there can never again be peace for him | already in its possession. Had not the official until he has made an open, sincere and com- records corroborated your allegations in your Summer of 1856, adopted that name, and nomi- bag of coarse lace. Beat gradually into the plete confession. With God's heavy hand on original declaration as to an honorable service nated John C. Fromont for President, while cream, and freeze. Remove a few bits of pine him he can but rear in distress. While silent of more than 90 days during the late war, as to his sins, he is beisterous in exclamations your pension would not have been granted, and, of pain and remocae. There is no let up of as above stated, we do not see what is to be

BALDERSTONE DELLACRUSCA PRENCHBERRY HOPPINGDICK JUNKBOTTLES LACANOURQUE WATERTICK CENTURIES NEREITE STERILL SINCE ARGEL SUS 2410-SERES PICTS SPARTHE LEAPYHARS AIRTHREAD MERKVANDREW NYCTHEMERON STORNAREA SHADIER SNEERED EARED ERROR DOA

(Series concluded next week.) Authors: Rex Ford, Remardo, Eugene, Frantz, C. Saw, Rokeby, Gi Gantle, Maud Lynn, Sphinz, Phil Down, J. E. W., Arcanus, Alumnus, Prim-

> NEW PUZZLES,-NO. 255. NO. 2522-DECAPITATION. With sighing wind and drifting leaf With thoughts of sorrow and of grief

We would forget. The sun has set—and yet the night Will bring again No thought of joy-no vision bright, But only pain. For we who love so well, so well, Must ALL to-morrow,

And FINAL will Love's goiden spell Yield unto sorrow. -BEECH NUT, Newburg, N. Y. NOS. 2523-24-DIAMONDS. 1. A letter. 2. Town of the Netherlands. (R. & MeN.) 3. Fluid glass floating on iron in the pudding furnace. 4. A citizen of London. 5. Starchy

substances extracted from the root of Angelica archangelica. (Unnb.) 6. An Australian tree. 7. Like an asendian. (Stand.) 8. Turkish saints. 9. Imaginary beings like elves or fairles. 10. A snood. (Cent.) II. A letter. 1. A letter. 2. That which is to be endured. Obtained from apples, 4. Spanish painter: 1620-1680. 5. A grand division of birds, including all existing flying birds. 6. The parasitic jaeger. (Stand.) 7. A fine material for ladies' shawls.

scarfs, etc. 8. An ornamental scrool. (Stand.) 9. Fried lightly and quickly, as meat. 10. An Anglo-Saxon consonant, corresponding generally with th, as in the. (Stand.) II. A letter. -REX FORD, Alphaus, N. Y.

NO. 2525-NUMERICAL. The father of 14, 5 to 1, Great fame for certain letters won. Within the 4, 8 to 13, Naval economies are seen.

The 8, 6, 7 one admires,

Of needed labor never tires.

The WHOLE, successful solvers know, Native simplicity will show.

-MAUDE, St. Joseph, Mo. NOS. 2526-7-CAMBRIDGE HEXAGONS. 1. Barm. 2. Slighter. 3. A Semitic goddess, the consort of Bel. (Stand.) 4. A heavy helmet for protection in attacking a walled city. (Stand.) 5.

blymeric modifications of terpene. 6. Resembling a raceme. 7. A city of Prussia. 8. A Spanish silver coin. 9. A paince. One of the large angular blocks or towershaped forms into which glacier neve or ice breaks in passing down steep inclines. (Stand.) 2. Paradisale, 3 Revision, 4. Quickens, 5. On the hither side of the Alps with reference to Rome; that is, on the south side of the Alps. 6. Sounds like the cry of a cat, 7. Mound-birds, (Stand.) . A mean, cowardly and treacherous fellow,

man; 1755-1824. -PRIMROSE, Baltimore, Md. NO. 2528-DECAPITATION. O'er the rocks where the waters are smiling, The mists of the morning arise; The tints of the rainbow are unfuring In splendor before my eyes. Phrough the hazes the sunlight is breaking. For the world from the night is awaking To the music the ocean is making In thousands of harmonies

Now murmuring, rising and falling In cadences sweet and sublime; Now thund'ring on high as if calling The beats of the pulses of time, And it veers in its fervid outpouring That the day to the earth is restoring The sounds of the universe, soaring In meterless measures of rhyme,

Be the twilight of night or of morning. Our hearts to its power are ONE, All the brightness of life is adorning Each thought like the light of the sun 'Tis a time when we feel all uplifted And the dull, ordid second has drifted Away from our souls as the rifted Clouds when the storm is gone.

Tis when we know nothing but sweetness. And live as we did of yore, Ere the burden of care in completeness Came to us in its ceaseless store. We are young, and our hearts we are shrouding. In the vail of illusion, o'er clouding Our lives, and the memories crowding Seem to bring us to peace once more. -CINDERS, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOS. 2529-30-DIAMONDS. I. A. 2. A very high mountain. 3. Obsolete form of awls. (Murray.) 4. Old form of allots. Murray.) 5. To bark, as a dog.* (Stand.) 6. The

property of existing in two or more conditions which are distinct in their physical and chemical relations. 7. Hydrocarbons, probably identical with paraffin. (Stand.) 8. Filling in with rubbish, as a space from which the ore has been worked out, 9. Incitement. 10. A entaract of Wicklow Co., Ireland. IL A letter. 1. B. 2. The distal segment on the hind limb of vertebrates. 3. A scripture proper name. 4. Welsis dry measures. (Cent.) 5. P. O., Monterey Co., Cal. 6. Projecting courses at the base of a building or

round a pillar, sufficient to form a seat. 7. Dis-senters. 8. Young coal-fish. (Stand.) 9. Seals. (Stand.) 16. Eyes. (Dungt.) 11. A letter. -GI GANTIC, St. Louis, Mo. CHAT WITH CONTRIBUTORS. Our old friend, Dick C., of Baltimore, has just been awarded a Century Dicti-nary by E. R. Chad-

bourn, it being fire prize in the Int. r-Ocean semi-annual flat contest. We hope so-a to publish some of Dick's verses in "Mystery."-Gi Gantie is for ging to the front as a formist. He has just consigned to us a series of 26 very good It's.—An-other first-class issue of Quillets has jet put in an appearance. DIAMONDALIA combinations are pouring in. Let them com . -- We have been excoordingly busy of late, and this will secount for fe! He says that silage feeding at the Wisweek.—Dan D. Lyon has removed to Wall, Pa This is substantially what many feeders Engene recently visited him there.

E. O. Cuescus.

Chisin for a lage.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

> ---Thinning Fruit.

Thinning fruit now on the trees will in many cases be quite as important to good fruit in the harvest as has been the spraying. With trees overloaded much of the fruit will be small and will be as inferior in quality as in size. Trees overloaded do not seem to have the power to store up in their fruit those delicious flavors natural to the variety when produced under a less burden. This has been more noticeable in pear growing, where high flavors are the chief merit, and for this reason the thinning of pears has had far more attention than of apples. But the effect is the same with apples. The Baldwin and the Northern Spy, as examples, with the trees overloaded, much of the fruit will be so inferior in flavor as to bear but slight resemblance to fully-perfected specimens.

Experience has shown that the thinning of fruit does not reduce the gross yield. That which is left on the trees will grow much larger, while its higher perfection gives its greater value.

There is work involved in thinning fruit. It is no small task to go over a large Baldwin tree and snip off half its specimens. For this reason, probably, comparatively little thinning has been done with apples. But since our markets are growing critical over the fruit they handle, and as a result little of value is realized out of that of second quality, it becomes a matter of increasing importance to harvest only choice fruit. Hence the grower is called upon to give his fruit special attention and all the time its proper care calls for.

Vetches.

One of the most satisfactory substitutes for green corn fodder found thus far has been vetches, sometimes called tares in England. The seed can be obtained of any seedsman, and is not very expensive. It is generally mixed with oats, about half and half, or a bushel and a half of oats to one of vetches, and drilled in with an ordinary grain deill. Two to three bushels are sufficient for an acre. In some instances, one to two hundred pounds of phosphate to the acre has been found an excellent thing on soil not in a high state of cultivation. The oats serve to keep the vetches from the ground, as they are inclined to run like pea vines, and render the gathering easier. The crop can be sown very early in the Sprin and is ready for cutting a month earlier

than fodder corn. Verches are not only excellent for producing an abundant flow of milk when fed to cows, but are also hearty and fattening, and especially good for work-horses and hogs. In some parts of England the work-horses receive almost nothing else, and are always sleek and fat. If not allowed to rinen, the oats and vetches may be cut and cured, and make excellent hay, about as good as clover, and the yield per acre in an average year is at least a third more than clover.

Canada peas and oats are raised to a considerable extent, with very good results. They are excellent as green fodder, but more usually are allowed to ripen. The proportion sown is about the same as in the case of vetches. If sown too thick they are ant to drag the oats down and render cutting difficult. About one bushel of peas to two of oats has been found most satisfactory. Horses do not usually like the peas mixed with the oats, but soon become accustomed

to them. Some attempts have been made to grow rape for early feeding, but it is not so satisfactory. It grows large, and makes excellent sheep pasture if hurdles are provided. Crimson clover was all the rage for a time, but little or nothing is heard of it now. It requires very rich, moist land, and even then

sometimes fails. Good Use for a Barrel. Pasture springs become foul mud-holes if left for cattle to drink from and tramp through. Moreover, the water gets very warm in Summer. Cut a barrel in two



and lead the water by a pipe into the other, placed on lower ground. The water, being constantly moving, will keep fresh and coo!, and cattle can thus drink without soiling

Wood Ashes.

the water.

The value of wood ashes as a fertilizer has usually been held to depend upon the (Ency. Dict.) 9. Swedish field-marshal and statesamount of potash they contain. But the Connecticut Experiment Station says wood ashes should rather be regarded as a source of lime in the form of carbonate, for which they are chiefly valuable, supplying it in splendid form at a low price. Out of 17 samples analyzed at that station this season. the product varied from 2 to 7 per cent. of potash, and 11 to 2 per cent. of phosphoric acid, with an average composition of potash 5 per cent., phosphoric acid 11, lime 26, sand and soil 15, and charcoal 2 per cent. The average cost of these ashes was \$11 per ton at the farmer's depot, and allowing 5 cents per pound each for phosphoric acid and potash, the lime is furnished at about dent per pound. The Connecticut Station is convinced that lime is more needed on many soils than is usually suppoascribes the almirable effect of wood ashes to the lime they contain quite as much as to their other elements. Many farmers still make no effort to save the wood ashes made in the stoves, which represent quite a lot of plant-food in the course of a year. Summer or early Fall is a good season to apply ashes, spreading them broadcast. They are an excellent dressing when seeding down to grass.

Farm Notes.

The Sickel is the sweetest of all pears, but the tree is not an early bearer. Clapp's Favorite is the largest early rear. Seldom is not over-hanc some, but there is no better late Autumn pear. Belle Lucrative bears good crops regularly. It is juicy and sweet, and of fair quality even before ripe. Apion is a splendid Winter pear, but the fruit is liable to blow if during storms before it is ripe. For canning purposes Bartlett leads. Keiffer is excellent for canning. As dwarfs (on quince) the following sorts thrive well Duchess, Louise Bonue, Anjon, Brandywine, Bell Lucrative, Superfine, Seckel, Tyson, Clapp's Favorite, Lawrence, and Josephine de Malines.

Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Station, is a believer in feeding corn silage to fattening cattle, when the feeding begins, and with moderation. He says that splage keeps the cattle in good con ation to utilize and better to assimilate the grain fed also for fattening. He advises that as the fattening proin quality for such purposes and more grain

Children Capacit Ph

r's Castoria.